Hon. Sec'y. State

Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1826.

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TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance.*

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

New Leather! New Fashions!!

EBENEZER DICKSON again tenders his unfeigned thanks to those who have patronized him, and begs leave to inform them and all others concerned, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a

New Supply of Leather.

and new *Lasts* and *Boot Trees*; which will enable him, by his own faithful attention to his shop, and the employment of the best of workmen besides, to make and mend every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES,

of as good materials, in as fashionable a style, and workmanlike manner, as any in the United States. He has received a supply of first rate *Seal-Skins*; from which he will be able to make most superb light Boots and Pumps for gentlemen. He respectfully asks

New Customers to try him,
And Old ones to stick by him.

Call at the sign of the *BIG BOOT*, opposite Mr. Slaughter's house of entertainment, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 3d, 1825. 88

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living 16 miles south-east from Salisbury, on the 29th of March last, an indented white girl, named Rebecca Herral, (alias Rebecca Jackson;) she is in the 17th year of her age, has an infant boy child with her, and is very much "given to lying." All persons are cautioned against trusting her on my account, as I hold myself irresponsible for any contract she may enter into. The above reward, but, no other expenses, will be paid for apprehending her,—and no thanks to bring her back into the neighborhood. 3t11

Rowan, May 5, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

Great Bargain.

THE subscriber having purchased a farm in Iredell county, offers for sale the very valuable and well known tract of *Land* where he now lives, almost immediately between Mocksville and Huntsville, in the county of Rowan, called the Goodspring Grove, containing 500 acres, of which about 250 is now cleared, and in cultivation. The land is not inferior to any in the county; it produces corn, cotton, tobacco, and small grain in abundance: 50 or 60 acres, is most excellent low grounds: there is on it, a good mill-seat, an excellent dwelling house just finished, and other necessary outhouses. There will be sold, should the above purchaser 300 acres or more, adjoining the above, about 50 acres clear'd, most excellent water on it, and equal to any land in the Forks. Both tracts are well watered. I will take, in part pay, several likely Negro Girls. Possession given next fall.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the 1st day of September, 1826. Terms made to suit purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description of the property, as those desirous of purchasing, will doubtless wish to examine the premises before closing any contract. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

Jan. 23d, 1826. t25

Estate of Robt. Simonton.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the Town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Robert Simonton; consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are Horses, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, Corn, bacon, a still, several waggons, farming utencils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Also, several valuable Plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which is wheat, oats, and corn, now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time.

The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'rs.*

May 2nd, 1826. 4t13

Estate of Robt. Simonton.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are required to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by Law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON,
THEOPHILUS FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL, } *Ex'rs.*

May 2d, 1826. 4t13

Valuable Town Property.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tavern stand in the town of Salisbury.—This is one among the most eligible stands for a Public House in the place; it is central in the town, and the buildings are extensive and well adapted to the purpose; it now enjoys an extensive custom, which might be greatly extended. The subscriber's desire to enter into another line of business, induces him to sell; otherwise he would by no means part with the property. A great bargain can be had in the purchase of these premises. As the stand is well known, it is not necessary to give a minute description of it; persons wishing to purchase, will doubtless view the property before closing a bargain. Apply the subscriber in Salisbury.

April 10, 1826. t11 THOMAS HOLMES.

Shiffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

In Congress.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 2d inst. Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, from the Committee on Agriculture, made the following report; which was laid on the table, and 2000 additional copies were ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. *Miner*, to inquire whether the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk worms, for the purpose of producing silk, be a subject worthy of legislative attention, and should they think it to be so, that they obtain such information as may be in their power, respecting the kind of mulberry most preferred, the best soil, climate, and mode of cultivation, the probable value of the culture, taking into view the capital employed, the labor, and the product, together with such facts and opinions as they may think useful and proper—

Report, that they have examined the subject attentively, and have taken steps as they thought best calculated to obtain information which might be useful, and lead to satisfactory conclusions.

The facts developed in the course of their inquiries, tend to place the subject in an important point of view. It is an interesting fact, that the mulberry tree grows indigenously throughout the United States, and that silk may be raised with facility from the Southern to the Northern boundary of the Union. Formerly, considerable quantities of silk was produced in Georgia. In 1776, more than twenty thousand pounds of coccoons were exported from there to England. The production of the article was suspended, not from any difficulty experienced in the process, but from causes connected with the revolution. Measures have recently been adopted at Savannah, with a view to the renewal of the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and breeding of the silk worm. In Kentucky, the Committee learn, that sewing silk is now produced in considerable quantities, and of excellent quality. Many years ago, the attention of public spirited individuals in Pennsylvania was turned to the production, introduced into Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Bishop Ettwein, where it flourished, and still flourishes. Silk was produced without difficulty. In Chester, and other of the Southern counties of that State, the experiment was also made with success. The great demand, and high price of bread stuffs, owing to the war growing out of the French revolution, rendered the cultivation of grain so profitable for many years, that the mulberry was neglected. In 1772, two hundred pounds of sewing silk were made in the town of Mansfield in Connecticut; and in 1810, according to the report of the Marshal who took the census, the value of silk produced in Windham county was estimated at $27,373.

The Committee learn that the production of silk is still attended to, and found profitable. Some beautiful specimens of sewing silk, the producing of that State, have been exhibited to the Committee.

Of the fact, therefore, that the United States can produce silk for its own consumption, and even for exportation to the extent of foreign demand, there appears no reason to doubt. There are few persons, the Committee believe, even the most intelligent of our citizens, (who have not turned their attention particularly to the subject,) who will not be surprised at the view presented by the following official statement of the value of silks imported into the United States the last five years:

Statement of the value of Silk Goods imported and exported in the years 1821 to 1825, inclusive.

	Imported,	*Exported.*
1821,	$4,486,924	$1,057,233
1822,	6,480,928	1,016,262
1823,	6,713,771	1,512,449
1824,	7,203,334	1,816,325
1825,	10,271,527	2,505,742
	$35,156,484	$7,968,000

What a bounty is paid by us to support the agriculturer and manufacturer of other nations, on articles which our country, with a few years of care, might supply! How important it is that the agriculturist should turn his attention to new objects of production, is very fully shown by the circumstance of the diminished and diminishing demand of bread stuffs abroad.

In 1817 the exports of bread stuffs amounted to - - - $20,374,000
1819 - - - - 15,388,000
1824 - - - - 6,799,246
1825 - - - - 5,717,997

An importation of ten millions of dollars of silks—an exportation of five millions of bread stuffs: the facts speak the importance of the subject, and indicate the necessity of awakening the slumbering agricultural resources of our country, by introducing new and profitable articles of production. Knowledge is power, in agriculture, no less than in politics. Information is capital, and the means of valuable improvement. The Committee conceive that the first and most important measure to be taken, is to acquire and circulate clear, distinct, and precise information on these points. The relative value of the cultivation of the mulberry, and the introduction of silk, compared with other agricultural productions in the different sections of the Union, capital and labor being considered; the kind of mulberry best suited to the object; the most advantageous mode of cultivation; the most approved manner of managing the silk worm, and an explanation of the process till the article is ready for market. The Committee incline to the opinion that the best mode of raising silk, will be for every farmer and planter to appropriate a small portion of ground, as for a fruit orchard, for raising the mulberry tree, calculated to produce as many worms as his own family will enable him to manage without increased expense, and without permitting it, until the experiment shall have been fully tried, to interfere with the regular course of his usual pursuits. A single acre planted with the mulberry will produce from 500 to 600 pounds of raw silk, the value of which to the individual would richly compensate for the capital and labour employed, and the aggregate to the country of great importance.

The fact is worthy of notice, that notwithstanding the high price of land in Ireland, where a year's rent of land exceeds the price of the soil in many parts of our country, yet so valuable is the mulberry considered, that importations of trees from the Mediterrnean have been made during the last years, for the purpose of producing.

As the result of their inquiries, believing that knowledge on the subject is of the first importance, the Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested Manual, containing the best practical information that can be collected, on the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different [illegible] manufacture of silk in other countries as may be useful and interesting, that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next session.

CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

A French paper publishes the following extract from a letter on the subject of the late Russian conspiracy; in which more light is shed upon that subject, than we have hitherto received through the newspapers:

"The unforeseen death of the Emperor Alexander, says this letter, has caused that to be rashly undertaken which was not to have taken place for some months to come; and this *fault* has saved Europe by furnishing a proof and a clue to the whole conspiracy.

"Lieut. General Michael Orloff, who had spoken to me of all his projects for the last ten years, dared to say to the Emperor in his closet, that he himself had undertaken to poignard him, and that in that he had done right, and was far from repenting of it. He had confessed all, and justified all. While crossing the halls of the Palace he cursed the General, who, for the miserable title of Count, had betrayed the cause of the country.

"The Princess Troubetzkor has written to the Emperor, that if her husband loses his head on the scaffold he will die a most holy martyr in the most legitimate of all causes." "Prince Troubetzkor, shut up for four hours together in the Emperor's Cabinet, sometimes for fear, sometimes repentance, has written all the details of the conspiracy.

"During five years all the leaders have been bound to each other by the most horrid oaths. Twelve among them at the head of whom was Mouravieff, were to assassinate Alexander, six of them, at the head of whom was Michael Orloff, undertook the murder of Nicholas—six that of Michael—six that of Constantine. In one single day all the Imperial Family was to perish, and a Republic, was to have been proclaimed. The Imperial Palaces of the Grand Dukes, were to have been given up to pillage. Michael Orloff, under the title of the First Consul, and the Prince——, second Consul, were to take upon themselves the direction of public affairs.

"In 1816 and 1818, when I was acquainted with, and opposed to their projects, no act of assassination was contemplated. They only wished to extort from Alexander some constitutional concessions. The Generals——and——, and Orloff, were then the chiefs of the party. Now it should seem that the two former have more or less withdrawn themselves from the plot, for they are not arrested, but all the rest of the conspirators of 1818, are now in custody. It was in Paris that the late plot was organised, at the House of Madame De——; and it was in the House of the Princess Troubetzkor, St. Petersburgh, that all the correspondence was discovered. The latter had procured 200,000 roubles, to cover the expense of the rising. She is arrested. She is a Russian lady, very rich, and married a Frenchman, whom Louis XVIII. raised in 1822, to the dignity of a Count, and whose eldest daughter is wife of M. de Lehzeltorn."

THE JEWS IN ALGIERS.

The following extract from Shaler's Sketches of Algiers, shows the oppressed and deplorable condition of that ancient people, the Jews; and that, notwithstanding the various customs of the nations among which they have sojourned, they still retain their distinct and peculiar character.

"They are governed by their own laws in civil cases, administered by a chief of their own nation, who is appointed by the Bashaw; as Algerine subjects they may circulate freely, establish themselves where they please, and they cannot be reduced to slavery. They pay a capitation tax, and double duties on every species of merchandize imported from abroad; as elsewhere, they practise trade in all its branches, and are here the only brokers and dealers in money and exchanges; they are the only artificers employed in the mint.

"Independent of the legal disabilities of the Jews, they are in Algiers a most oppressed people; they are not permitted to resist any personal violence of whatever nature from a Mussulman; they are compelled to wear clothing of a black or dark colour; they cannot ride on horseback, or wear arms of any sort, not even a cane; they are permitted only on Saturdays and Wednesdays to pass out of the gates of the city without permission; and on any unexpected call for hard labour, the Jews are turned out to execute it. In the summer of 1815, this country was visited by incredible swarms of locusts, which destroyed every green thing before them—on day and night, as long as these insects continued to infest the country.

"On several occasions of sedition amongst the Janissaries, the Jews have been indiscriminately plundered, and they live in the perpetual fear of a renewal of such scenes; they are pelted in the streets even by children, and in short, the whole of their existence here is a state of the most abject oppression contumely. The children of Jacob bear these indignities with wonderful patience; they learn submission from infancy, and practise it throughout their lives, without their lives, without ever daring to murmur at their hard lot. Notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in their condition, the Jews, who through their correspondence with foreign countries are the only class of Algerine society possessing any accurate knowledge of external affairs, meddle with all sorts of intrigue, even at the risk of their lives which are not unfrequently forfeited in consequence. The post of chief of the Jews is procured and held through bribery and intrigue, and is exercised with a tyranny and oppression corresponding to the tenure by which it is retained. During the times of prosperity of the Regency, several Jewish houses of trade rose here to great opulence, but of late years, through the intolerable oppression under which they live, many wealthy individuals have been ruined, others have found means to emigrate, and the Moors, who have a singular aptness for trade, are daily supplanting them in the different branches of commerce practicable in this country; so that they appear now to be on a rapid decline even as to their numbers. It appears to me that the Jews at this day in Algiers, constitute one of the least fortunate remnants of Israel existing."

Portugal—A London paper of the 22d ult. announces on what it terms good authority, that "regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown, and complex entanglement of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time, and to be supported by the influence of the British and French governments."

The same paper asserts that in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus, where it now remains; and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her Ministers, against all opponents.

PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

The Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser has received a file of late Brussels papers. One of these papers, of the 12th of February, state, that Prince Talleyrand is altogethnr disgraced at court. He is at present on a visit to the Isle of [illegible] under pretence of establishing his health: but he is said to be building at Nice, in the States of the King of Sardinia, a superb house, where he intends establishing himself. The unbounded power of M. de Villele, at the French court, is said to be the cause of his banishment, that minister and the court over which he has so great an influence, being fearful of the talents and experience of Talleyrand, who joins to great skill in diplomacy, a thorough insight into business, and an acuteness of tact which nothing can evade.

Parallel between Bonaparte and Hannibal.

In a late number of the Military Magazine, which is published at Copenhagen, is a parallel between Napoleon and Hannibal, which is very ingeniously pursued. "Both of these great warriors," says the writer, "carried war into the bosom of the enemy's country; both passed the Alps: employed infantry in masses—Napoleon formed a reserve of veterans; Hannibal did the same at Zama. Both were skilful in inflaming the courage of their troops by harangues; and both knew well how to meet danger at the right moment. Both of them rose at an early age to the highest dignities of the State: both were about 26 years of age when they began to signalize themselves in war. Both sought to conquer Italy—Tribia was for Hannibal, what Marengo was for Bonaparte; and Austerlitz and Jena were the parallels of Thrasemene and Cannæ. Hannibal sank before Scipio; Napoleon sank before Wellington. Zama was Waterloo. To crown all, both died in exile: one complained of being tormented by Flaminius, and the other——by Sir Hudson Lowe."

The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has re[illegible] the sale, such a measure would be *a gross fraud.*

Impossibility of PERPETUAL MOTION.

As it can be Mathematically demonstrated that no human invention can produce a machine capable of undiminishing power, or power regenerating itself, and forming what is called a perpetual motion, an operative model will be demanded for every such attempt before a patent can be granted; otherwise no proof can be given of its being what its name designates, and for which a patent is demanded. It is hoped this will prevent many ingenious, but unlearned men, from attempting what the scientific know to be impossible. Some set out by searching, through levers and large wheels, to increase power; forgetting that this is to diminish velocity, then they multiply and diminish the power to give velocity; this brings them to the point whence they set out—thus it is considered as an axiom in mechanics, that to increase power is to diminish velocity, motion or action, and vice versa. They must also consider that man, in all his operations, works against gravity and friction. A perpetual motion is therefore only considered as a perpetual notion; and ought never to be attempted till the sun rise in the west!

John T. Johnson, a member of the last Congress, from Kentucky, has been appointed by the Executive of the State, a Judge of the new Court of Appeals, and has taken his seat on the bench.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Barton gives an unpleasant account of the public agents in Missouri—within the last seven years, according to his statement, they have plundered the Government of more than half a million of dollars.

A gentleman at New-Orleans, writes to his friend in Louisville, that there are at present in that city, about *eighty* lawyers. Population in 1820, 27,000.

We find, by the proceedings of the Legislature of New Orleans, that the *ordinary* expenses of the Louisiana State Bank appear to be *twenty-seven thousand dollars* annually!

A Date Tree, planted about seven years since, was in full bloom at New-Orleans on the 1st April; and the general cultivation of it is highly recommended.

POLITICAL.

[*To the Editor of the National Journal.*]

MR EDITOR: Mr. Randolph having defamed my private character in the Senate of the United States, I came to this place in the hope of prevailing on him, by a candid appeal to his judgment and magnanimity, to retract his accusations. With this view I addressed him the letter below, instructing the friend who bore it, to assure him it was inoffensive in language, and explanatory and pacific in its object. This precaution was used from a well-founded apprehension, that Mr. Randolph might object to receiving it. The gentleman that carried it made two ineffectual attemps to see Mr. Randolph; when, believing that no interview would be allowed him, he enclosed it, accompained by a note of his own, in which the above assurance, as to the character of the letter, was made. Notwithstanding, Mr. Randolph refused to receive it, or at least to read it, and returned it by the hands of a member from Virginia. Defeated in the reasonable hope, that Mr. Randolph would condescend to hear the defence of a citizen and constituent, whom he had unjustly assailed, and repair the injury he had inflicted, I ask of the favour to make that defence known to the public. Elevated as he supposes, too high in rank and character to acknowledge me in any shape as an equal, to challenge Mr. Randolph would only be to make myself ridiculous. Protected by his age, station, and infirmities from personal violence, were I to seek redress in that way, I should be called a bully of the Administration, offend national decorum, and be laid by the heels by the Senate for a breach of privilege. All this Mr. Randolph knows; and secure in his Senatorial immunities, he rests on the slaughtered reputations of his fellow citizens.—None are virtuous enough to escape his unsparing malignity, or obscure enough to elude the blast of his withering misanthropy. Friendship is forgotten in the fumes of political intoxication; and female modesty itself flies, covered with blushes, from the Senate of the United States. In the same breath he scatters the ashes of the dead, and murders the fame of the living—and writes, in the same denunciation, a Jefferson and an Editor.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

Washington, Friday, 5th May, 1826.

SIR: Having been absent from Richmond several days, I heard with much [illegible] return there, that you [illegible] this place this morning, I applied to Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a copy of your remarks as far as I am concerned; but as they could not possibly be suddenly furnished, and learning that you were on the eve of leaving this place for England, all I can do at present is to state the charges as they have been verbally reported to me, accompained by such explanations as I am sure will satisfy you that you have done me injustice.

I understand that you pronounced me —1st, A duellist: 2d, That I was the profligate son of a worthy father: 3d, That my press had been bought up by the Administration: 4th, That I had been disgraced by my transaction with the banks in Lynchburg, in consequence of which I had left that town for Richmond. These are the distinct charges as far as your remarks have been reported to me.

I I abhor, sir, the character of a professed duellist as much as you can. No conduct of my life, no opinion that I have ever uttered or entertained, can justify the application of the epithet to me. On one occasion only, I was forced by circumstances to embrace that alternative, or submit to disgrace. On that occasion, the mode in which the affair terminated, by the acknowledgment of the high-minded young man who was my antagonist, that he had done me injustice, is the best evidence that I had not voluntarily sought the contest. Your friend Benjamin Watkins Leigh, of Richmond, is acquainted with the circumstance, and I appeal with confidence to his statement, should you deem mine unworthy of credit. That there are situations that justify such a resort, your own conduct on two occasions of your life, foe as you are to the practice, sufficiently demonstrates.

Your second charge I presume is embraced in the other three, and I will therefore proceed to the third.

3. That my paper had been purchased up by the Administration. This charge I presume, is based upon the fact, in part, that I was deputed in 1825, to carry despatches for the Government to Buenos Ayres. While I admit that circumstance gives a plausibility to the charge, I do not doubt my ability to satisfy you of its incorrectness. When I asked that appointment from the Secretary of State, I told him that I desired neither emolument nor honor by it, nor was it possible by it to acquire either the one or the other. I told him further, that a deranged state of feeling made me desire a temporary absence from Virginia and that my finances being unequal to the charge, that I should be happy to act as a *messenger* to the Government if any was shortly to be employed. I averred that I sought no office, and that I would exchange my business at home for no office which the Government could give me, and to which I might aspire. I have never asked any office. I never mean to ask any. I do not publish the laws "By authority," or without authority. I would not apply for the appointment when the circulation of my paper entitled me to it, because I would not incur the imputations which are lavishly dealt upon those who have the misfortune to publish them: I do not advertise exclusively for the public departments in Washington, nor to any thing like the extent that the Enquirer does. Three or four members only of the Government subscribe to my paper; nor am I patronized, nor do I wish to be patronised in any irregular way. I support such measures of the Government, and such only, as I approve. I presume that this exercise of my natural and constitutional right of freedom of opinion and speech, ought not to subject me to so serious and disgraceful a charge.

4. That I had left Lynchburg in disgrace from my transactions with the banks. Now, sir, it so happens, that I never had a transaction with either of the banks in Lynchburg. I never borrowed from either of them. I never was an applicant directly or indirectly for their favors. This fact can be established by their records, and by the evidence of every bank officer in the town. In another shape I had transactions with those institutions, if I may call them by that term. I joined a party, who, believing the banks in that place mismanaged to the opression of certain individuals, made annual efforts to effect a reform. As this was the weak party, I had sacrifices to incur in forming it, but nothing in any event to gain, individually. That the citizens of Lynchburg did not consider me disgraced, is manifest from the fact of their giving me, the last year that I resided there, a unanimous vote, with four exceptions, for a seat in the General Assembly,

It has occurred to me as possible, from your habits of intimacy, that you may have derived your impressions concerning me, from Thomas Miller, Esq. of Powhatan. I say not this in the way of "a leading question," but to refer you, if such be the fact, to an extract of a letter from that gentleman to the editors of the Enquirer. Having called upon those editors for the author of a piece signed Patrick Henry, in which I conceived charges to have been insinuated against [illegible] language; Mr. Miller declared [illegible] had heard of me, such a charge was out of the question, and he entirely disclaimed it." I mention this, that if you should have derived your unfavorable impressions from that gentleman, to satisfy you that he is convinced that they were erroneous.

Thus, sir, have I met, and I hope refuted, to your satisfaction, the disgraceful charges you made against me in the Senate of the United States. If this effect is produced on your mind, I then throw myself upon your magnanimity to acknowledge it, and to render me justice. Our relative situations give me an additional claim to this redress. Representing the sovereignty of Virginia, known to the whole Union, placed by your age and character so high in public opinion over me, I cannot hope to parry the effects of your denunciation, but by your own acknowledgement, that you have spoken under erroneous convictions. I, sir, was too obscure an individual to have deserved your Senatorial reprehension; but I hope I am not too obscure to be unworthy of that justice which every citizen has a right to expect from every other citizen. I have heard that you have adopted the rule never to give explanations. But your sense of moral obligation ought not to permit this rule to make you guilty of individual injustice. To that sense of eternal obligation I appeal—convinced at the same time, that you cannot wish to destroy the fame of an innocent man. Relying upon your candor, and confiding in the sufficiency of this explanation to remove your injurious impressions respecting me, I respectfully ask, that you will make an acknowledgement to that effect, to be published in the National Journal.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Lady in Edinburg has appropriated 200, the interest of which is to be given to some distinguished clergyman for preaching an annual sermon against cruelty to animals. Dr. Chalmers, the celebrated preacher, recently pronounced the first discourse under that benevolent appropriation. His text was from Proverbs xii. 10. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." The Edinburg papers say, that the anxiety to be present was so great, that the crowd collected around the doors as early as 9 o'clock, and when they were opened at half past 10, the judges and magistrates could scarcaly reach their seats.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: As characters of a certain complexion are laboring to injure the standing and popularity of that highly gifted and virtuous statesman, *John C. Calhoun*, by perversions and misrepresentations, I will thank you to publish the following remarks from the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th April. It will be recollected that the Richmond Enquirer is not friendly to Mr. Calhoun, differing from him on leading points of policy. Yet the editors of that paper have candor enough to expose the absurdity of what some of the political enemies of Mr. Calhoun advance against him.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF APRIL 28.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The papers *devoted* to the administration are straining, not so much to defend its measures, as to attack those who do not approve them. Their skill in this warfare is more ingenious than just. They proceed according to a system, which was begun at Washington, and is now prosecuted by all the "authority" presses throughout the Union. They wish to make out that there is a *systematic opposition* to the administration, that the Vice-President is the *head* of it, that he has been sparing of no trick, however subtle, of no stroke, however desperate, which may effect the object—and that a dispassionate people will scout this factious opposition; and that *therefore* the administration *ought to be supported.* Such is the mode of tactics pursued by the most of the Swiss of the Administration:—But there are two weak points in it, which require very little ingenuity to detect and expose.

We think it very probable, that Mr. Calhoun is opposed to the present administration. He may not like the men who compose it. He may dislike the manner in which the President was elected; the miserable manner in which Mr. Clay was made the Secretary of State: He may dislike the patchwork, the piece of Mosaic, "here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white," of which the Cabinet is made up. He may honestly dislike their measures; or he may wish them fairly out of the way, either to make room for Gen. Jackson, or to make room for himself. Yes, by whatever motives he may be actuated, whether "wicked or charitable," we have no hesitation in believing, that he has no objections to set his face against them and their schemes. And John C. Calhoun is not a person to be despised. He is a man of genius, early distinguished in public life, and not easily to be kept in the back ground, by all the puppets of the administration. Yet with all these probable dispositions, and these actual powers, the Vice-President is not the (independently of the private interests which have been offered,) in the acts of the President himself; in the appointments which he has made; in the measures which he has adopted; in the principles, which he has boldly preached up in the face of the constitution; the want of consistency in the composition of his Cabinet; and in the way by which they are trying to get on; the President himself thinking to do almost every thing by his pen; and his Secretary, by management and address. But of all these objections, the strongest is to the *principles* which Mr. Adams has avowed. They are sufficient to arouse the jealousy of a free people. The attempt, to palm the opposition principally upon Mr. Calhoun will, of course, be defeated. Mr. Adams should look to himself, not to him, for the objections which have been raised against his administration. We speak particularly of the things within our own knowledge. The Virginians who are not devoted to the administration, are not more the partizans of Mr. Calhoun, than of himself. They do not rally under Mr. C's banner: but they take their own ground, and will pursue their own course. We say with Mr. Dickerson, "we are not of his school." But we have tried to judge the tree by its fruit; the administration by its measures; and though many of them are not goodly to the sight, and very disagreeable to the taste, we shall try to judge of them still in the same manner.

This is one fault, therefore, into which the sworn friends of "the powers that be," have fallen. Another is in painting Mr. Calhoun worse than he really is. We all remember the cry which was raised against him for taking his seat on the first day of the session; as if he ought not to fill the chair and do the duties to which he had been appointed. His early discharge of the office was ascribed only to a sinister desire to fill the Committees to his own taste! We remember, too, how he was charged with making overtures to Mr. Adams: and we all remember how triumphantly one of his friends refuted the aspersion. Latterly we have seen him charged with permitting Mr. Randolph to run on, as he pleased, with his own strictures on the administration; in particular with permitting him to speak, and at the same time stopping Mr. Dickerson; and in fact, with keeping no order in the Senate, and letting the shafts fly on all sides, without once attempting to arrest them. It turns out, however, that in the particular case most relied upon for the proof, Mr. Randolph was not abusing the "powers that be," but taking a ground that might *rather* be pleasing to Mr. Adams. It also turns out, that Mr. Dickerson is scarcely more the partizan of Mr. Adams than Mr. Randolph himself; and that instead of thinking himself wronged by Mr. Calhoun he has made a full explanation to exculpate him. As to the question of order, Mr. Calhoun has been severely assailed; and though it is *possible* he may have erred in the construction of his powers, yet it seems really strange enough, that his construction goes not to extend his powers, but to limit them; not to limit those of the Senate, but to extend them. This too would appear to be less exceptionable in an officer who holds his office, as Mr. Burke would say, "in contempt" of the Senate: for, he is not elected by them, nor responsible to them. After all, the position which he has taken in his late address to the Senate, is a debatable question, resting more upon rules, than reasons; more than upon what is, than what ought to be. In the House of Representatives the rule is express in favor of the power of the chair: the 19th Rule of that House declaring that, "If any member in speaking, or otherwise trangresses the rules of the House, the *Speaker* shall, or *any member* may, call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain," &c. But no such express rule is found among those of the Senate: the 6th one saying "*when a member shall be called to order*, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not," &c. This rule does not say, that either the Speaker or a member may call to order. We think, that such a power should be in the chair. If the Senate think so, some member seeing in what way Mr. Calhoun interprets their rules, may now move to explain or amend them—but surely it is queer enough to blame him for not telling them beforehand, that such was his understanding of their rule, and therefore they had better amend it. Yet, so harsh has been the opposition to Mr. C. that he has actually been censured for not calling their attention to the alleged defect.

BANKRUPT LAW.

The following is the substance of the remarks of Mr. Hayne, in the Senate of the U. States, on the Bankrupt Bill:

There are now twenty distinct systems of insolvent laws, placing the debtor and creditor residing in different states upon the most unequal footing. The honest debtor in one state was involved in ruin, while his debtor in another state was placed beyond his reach. The effect of the present laws was to make it the interest of the merchant to extend his payments as his embarrassments increased, and in case of utter loss of credit to throw all [illegible] after to the utter ruin of many other creditors. The banks, which by the facilities they yield, encourage over-trading, by their system of enforcing payment, often absorbed the property of the insolvent. The passage of a bankrupt law would enable the crediors to restrain over-trading—the certainty of a release from former contracts would be an inducement to the honest trader to give up all his property to his creditors and restrain hazardous adventures. It would tend to lessen frauds, and return into active life many honest and unfortunate men now thrown dependant, and but for the passage of such a bill, hopeless upon the world.

The British merchants had an advantage over them. Whilst the British merchant is released from the pressure of misfortune, by the policy of the law, ours is bound.

The embarrassments and failures in England are re-acting on New-Orleans, and the result is to throw the property into the hands of those who can bring suits in the United States courts —the Bank of the United States; and foreigners to the exclusion of the local creditor.

The interest of creditor as well as debtor required the law. Under the present system, no man takes the benefit of the insolvent laws until his property is gone. Under a wise bankrupt law, the creditor would often secure much of his debt.

A bankrupt law would give the strongest inducement to the debtor for honest dealings:

It will hold out a great temptation to merchants in failing circumstances, to stop short, and make a timely surrender of their property to their creditors:

It must thus have a powerful effect in preventing overtrading, and guarding against desperate adventurers:

It gives power to creditors to arrest the fraudulent career of their debtors:

It furnishes a prompt and efficient remedy, and affords time and means for a thorough investigation:

It will prevent all corrupt preferences; and will secure an impartial distribution of the estates of insolvents:

It will put our citizens, of different states, on a footing of perfect equality, and will give a certain rule for all commercial contracts.

It will restore a mass of industry and talents to society, which under the present system is entirely lost:

And lastly, it will "pay a just respect to the rights of humanity," by depriving the creditor of the power he now possesses over the whole life of his debtor.

HYDROPHOBIA.

The Medical Journal of Gironde contains a story which is certainly very remarkable if true. This paper asserts that an old gentleman of Bourdeaux, M. Chastellier de Montplaisir, who is the possessor of a family secret, which was tried long since in case of hydrophobia, had the courage to go to Paris last summer, and solicit the humble favor of being bitten, authentically, by a mad dog, in order to prove the efficacy of his preservative medicine. The 26th of August, 1825, the authorities of the department of the Seine gave permission for the experiment, and the same day M. Montplaisir received, with an incredible firmness, eight very deep bites in the hand and the left arm, from a dog in the height of his fury, and who was in a confirmed state of madness. The wounds caused by these bites were not cauterised. M. Montplaisir simply dressed them with a preparation of his own, and afterwards ate an omelet prepared by himself. His health was not at all impaired during the two months stay he made at the capital after this experiment. He finally sat out for Bourdeaux, and to this time he does not appear to dread any attack of the terrible malady with which he has been innoculated, but from which he firmly believes he has for ever preserved himself by the timely use he made of his mysterious preventative.

The Cadets at West Point, have engaged competent artists to build for them, on that elevated situation, a monument to the memory of the gallant and patriotic, but unfortunate, *Kosciusko*. The cost is estimated at $4000.

We have received a marriage notice for publication, appended to which is the following proviso: "This couple were married on condition that the usual fee be paid the Justice within one month, otherwise the contract to be void?" Excellent! This penalty is enviable. *New-York paper.*

Symmes' New World.—Mr. Randolph says he cannot find out whether the earth is hollow at the South Pole as well as at the North Pole. Upon the whole Mr. R. says he will trouble himself very little about the question, *for he is determined not to go into the earth, as long as he can keep above ground.*

Superfine Language.—Mr. Randolph says it has got to that, that legislative speakers are expected to use *superfine* language, fit only for accomplished ladies at female seminaries: for his part, he will stick to the good old, strong, rough, racy, manly English language,—call spades, spades; call corruption, corruption; and every thing else by its right name.

Mr. Samuel Haydock, executor of Samuel Scotton, of Philadelphia, has requested the City councils to accept the bequest made by Mr. Scotton of 12 dollars a year for purchasing bread for the poor, [illegible] the sum to the heirs at law of the testator.

In Mr. Noah's paper of Saturday, it is stated that there are in New York more fires in a year than in London and Paris taken together; New York contains 160,000 inhabitants, and London and Paris have an aggregate of nearly 3,000,000. "There is something in this," says the paper above quoted, "past our philosophy to find out."

The number of Cadets at Captain Partridge's Academy at Middletown Ct. we understand now exceeds three hundred, and a number more are expected to enter the present spring. The May examination commences in about two weeks.

A man in Boston is exhibiting a living Cameleon, from Mogadore. The advertiser states that the animal has not been known to take any kind of food for these last four months—this is considered as a proof that he "Eats the air for food." His tongue is composed of solid white flesh, and is nearly five inches long.

A Pelican, having emigrated far from its native land, has fallen into the hands of the natives of Maine, by whom it has been sent a prisoner to Boston—after having been exhibited to the gaze of the public in Kennebeck. The bird is about the size of a wild goose.

A letter has been received at Norfolk, Va. from the U. S. ship Constellation, which represents the crew of the Hornet, as being much afflicted with the small pox—45 of them have the disease.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, a most distinguished and laborious geographer, has just published his New College Atlas—a beautiful and valuable work.

An experiment has been tried upon a toad by immuring it in a small flower pot sunk deep into the earth, to ascertain the fact of the animal's living without food. When the light was let into his cell after 3 years confinement, it hopped out upon the earth quite cheerful. The prisoner was recommitted for further trial.'

Three young children having been left at home by their parents, in the town of Springfield, Penn. found and ate some roots, which they mistook for calamus roots, often given them by their mother as a medicine, but which were of a poisonous nature. One died a short time, and the recovery of the others remained uncertain.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: Please to give a place in your useful paper, to the following extract from the speech of Mr. *Livingston*, in Congress, in favor of the Panama Mission. Mr. Livingston, in point of talents and public usefulness, is one of the first characters in the nation. He is no sycophant, nor office-hunter. A citizen and Representative of the state of Louisiana, he was, during the late war, a near witness of the operations in the south. When such a witness speaks of Gen'l. *Jackson*, his words are deserving of attention. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, commenced his late speech in favor of the Panama Mission, with the following remarks.

Mr. Chairman: Out of this House—and, I am very sorry to say, in some degree, by implication, within it—the members have been classed either as indiscriminate supporters or opposers of all measures proposed by the Executive. Hence, it has been deemed necessary for those who do not wish to be designated by either of those denominations, explicitly to state the relation in which they stand to both, and the principles on which they intend to act, when their vote might imply support or disapprobation of Executive measures.

Yielding to this necessity, I reluctantly speak of myself, and declare, at the last election, when the President was designated by this House, I gave my voice in favor of the candidate who had the greatest number of electoral votes. And I did so because I had witnessed in him the possession of qualities, and the exertion of talents, which qualified him, as I thought, in a greater degree than any other man now living for that place. Wisdom in forming his plans—promptitude and energy in their execution—courage utterly regardless of danger, when circumstances required action—prudence not to be irritated or drawn from its purpose when an advantage was to be gained by delay—stern integrity, not only incorruptible in itself, but debarring all under his influence or direction from the approach of corruption—the highest sense of honor, devotedness to the cause of his country that annihilated every consideration of personal safety or advantage—a talent never, perhaps, equalled, of uniting discordant opinions and directing them in time of danger to the common defence—and, in the moment of victory and triumph, a profound and cheerful submission to the laws of his country, even when they imposed a heavy penalty for acts done to preserve the law itself, and the country from destruction.

I preferred him not only because he was by these characteristics eminently qualified for the place, but because, by his exercise of them, I thought the country had incurred a debt of gratitude which could only be cancelled by the highest honors and the strongest marks of confidence it could bestow. No one, Sir, can justly appreciate the magnitude of that debt, who was not witness to the manner in which it was incurred—who did not see the nature and extent of the danger, and the celebrity and efficiency of the deliverance—who could not compare his inadequate means with the glorious object he made them attain—and who was not an eye-witness to one of the greatest miracles, in the working of which Almighty God has deigned to employ the instrumentality of human talent and human courage.

We read, Sir, of the sack of cities, and of the destruction, pillage, butchery, violation, and other atrocities, with which they are attended, and we feel emotions of horror, but they are transitory; and if the tale be often repeated, we hear it with indifference; but when you have yourself been exposed to such dangers—when they were at your very threshhold—when a space that may be traversed in a few minutes is all that separates your home from conflagration, your property from plunder, your wives and children, and all who look to you for protection, from exposure to the brutal insolence of a savage soldiery—in a place from whence there is no retreat; and with no hope of safety, but in the courage of a few brave, but undisciplined, ill armed defenders arrayed against three times their number of well-appointed veterans, hot on the scent of carnage and booty;—when you have seen and felt this, the impression is never effaced.

With me, Sir, it is not a traditionary impression. I have seen, I have *felt* the danger, I witnessed and exulted in the triumph of our deliverance; and when I forget the deliverer—when I omit any proper means in my power to give to him the distinctions which his services merit, and to my country the benefit of his virtues and talents, I must be deaf to the voice of duty and gratitude, and regardless of the wishes of those whom I represent.

Mr. Partridge, an eminent and enlightened manufacturer of New York, has avowed the impression and belief, that the best wool he ever saw was raised in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois; and that he "has no doubt that in a few years these states will export many millions of dollars worth of fine and coarse wool." *Amer. Farmer.*

Salisbury:

MAY 23, 1826.

CONVENTION.

We have been favored with the following communication from the Grand Jury attending the May session of the County Court of Rowan. Its object, as will readily be seen, is to revive the subject of a Convention to amend the Constitution. It satisfactorily explains why the question has been so long suffered to lie dormant; and it forcibly show the determination of the PEOPLE to pursue their original design of renovating their political condition. This movement of the Grand Jury, is a new evidence that what has been done by the People towards bringing about an amendment of the charter of their political rights, is a spontaneous effort of their own,—and not, as some political slanderers have asserted, the result of the busy efforts of interested partizans. In the present instance, (as, we believe, in all others) the subject originated with, and was unanimously adopted by, the Grand Jury itself; and the presentment was drawn up by a respectable Farmer in the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county; who neither consulted with, nor was advised by, any *leader* in the business. We have taken some liberty (which is, however, the particular province of the printer) to amend the orthography, punctuation, &c. of the piece; but the *sentiments*, as well as the *language*, are preserved as originally drafted, and subsequently adopted by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, having gone through with the business committed to them, beg leave, before they separate, to call the attention of Court, and through it, that of the public at large, to a subject which may not come within their official province, but which is of vital importance,—which is the crying necessity that exists in this state for a Convention to amend the Constitution.

The time has now arrived, when the friends of a Convention ought again to take up the subject, and pursue their original plan. It is probable the opposers of that measure have flattered themselves with the idea that its friends have forsaken it; but let them learn that we possess that principle of moderation which ought to characterize the friends of every important measure; and from hence they may know the reason why the subject has for some time been lying still. We were disposed to wait until the excitement and divisions occasioned by the late Presidential contest had subsided, and our political sky should again become clear, and the people in a situation to think and act with deliberation and firmness. And notwithstanding it may be a matter of surprize to some, yet we were disposed to show our moderation, by waiting until that storm had blown over, and tranquility again restored; which would enable us to act in the light, and make it manifest that our deeds were wrought in a pure spirit of patriotism.

This, then, we think, is a propitious time for the friends of reform to resume the subject, and contend for the great Republican principle of equal representation in the councils of the State. Let the people, then, return to the subject, and adopt some course of procedure which shall be uniform, and calculated to insure success.

It is submitted, whether it would be most advisable to take up the subject where it was left, and request those gentlemen who were appointed by the delegation at Raleigh in 1823, for that purpose, to draw up an address to the citizens of the State generally, on the subject, or enter into some measure to bring about another meeting of Delegates in the different counties. The Jury do not take upon themselves to determine which of the two plans would be the better one; they are plain Farmers, and pretend not to have sufficient information to lead the way in this important busines. As *Freemen*, however, they see and *feel* the necessity of a Convention; and they deem it not only their privilege, but their duty, to call the attention of the Court, and their fellow citizens at large, to the subject, with the hope that the important work may be resumed and carried on, till the great object of Political Reform be accomplished.

WILLIAM BAITY, *Foreman.*

Jno. Fraley	Jno. Litaker
Thomas Owings	Abraham Lentz
Wm. Butler	Joseph Tomlinson
John Welch	Thomas Ferebee
Aquila Davenport	Martin May
Mich'l. Huffman	Dan'l. Riley
Thos. W. Walker	John Hunter.

Mr. Randolph obtained leave of absence from the Senate, and arrived in Richmond on the 8th inst. on a visit to his own district a few days previous to his departure for Europe.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. White: As some misrepresentations have gone abroad, and many inquiries made, relative to the melancholy death of a young daughter of Mr. Josiah W. Weddington, of Cabarrus county, I request of you to give place to the following statement of facts:

Keziah R. Weddington, aged about 11 years, daughter of Mr. Josiah W. Weddington, of Cabarrus county, died on the 12th ult: her death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun while in the hands of her own father. Mr. Weddington had come into possession of an old rifle-gun, which had been lying by out of use for some time, and was very much rusted; he commenced washing it with water, had filled it three times, each time wiping it out with a wad on the end of the ram-rod; during all this operation, he did not discover that the gun was loaded, but commenced putting the flint in,—and while picking it, the gun went off, the contents lodging in the body of the unfortunate little girl, who fatally happened to be standing near by. She survived the accident but 21 hours, suffering, in the mean time, the most excruciating pains. The agony of feeling which the parent, who had thus unwittingly been the agent under Heaven of the death of his own child, may be imagined, but can scarcely be described. Among the various misfortunes by which human nature is afflicted, we can conceive of none more melancholy and heart-rending to a parent, than that above recited. A NEIGHBOR.

May 15, 1826.

The New-York Courier says that one half the Speeches delivered in Congress on the subject of the Panama mission, are mere *patch-work*; that those members who are so beeth-headed as not to be able to *compose* their speeches, furnish themselves with some of the best speeches delivered, from which, if they posses common capacity, they can remodel something that will go down with their constituents as marvellously profound:—it is like saving the bones of one dinner to make soup for the next. Verily, if many of these law-makers of the nation knew what the people thought of their stupid *speechifying*, they would hold their tongues, and attend to the concerns for which they were sent to Washington.

ROWAN COUNTY.

At an election, held by the County Court of Rowan, on Thursday last, *Isaac D. Jones*, Esq. was elected High Sheriff of said county, for the ensuing year. On the first ballot, Jones received 19 votes, Samuel Reeves 19, and William Howard 11. On the second ballot, Jones 27, Reeves 22,—Mr. Howard having declined after the first ballot.

John Fulton was re-elected County Trustee. William B. Wilson, and Fielding Slater, were elected Coroners. It was voted, by a majority of the Magistrates present, that the "Special Court," as it is called, be dispensed with.

IREDELL COUNTY.

At an election, held by the County Court in Iredell, on the 15th inst. for Clerk, Sheriff, &c. *Absalom R. Simonton* received 19 votes, and *Richard Allison* 8 votes, for Clerk—Simonton elected by a majority of 11.

Pinckney Caldwell was elected Sheriff, by a majority of 6 votes over *Ingram A. Gill.*

CONGRESS.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President has been laid on the table in the Senate; and it is understood that the committee of twenty-four in the House of Representatives will make no report during this session.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst. the Creek Treaty Appropriation bill passed its last reading in the House of Representatives when a protest signed by the whole Georgia Delegation, was presented by Mr. Forsyth. The question on the final passage of the bill was taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared in the affirmative 167 and in the negative 10; these being the 7 representatives from Georgia and the 3 from Alabama.

Governor Burton arrived here on Wednesday last, and proceeded to Wilmington on Friday morning. His object is to make a personal examination of the works now going on for the improvement of the Cape Fear, and to make any arrangements that may be necessary to their successful prosecution.

Gov. Burton returned to town last evening, and we have the pleasure of stating that he is of opinion the Dredging Machine *will* answer the purpose for which it was procured. It being now complete, a trial of it was made while the Governor was at Wilmington, and its operation was very satisfactory. It has since been moved to the Flatts, on which it is expected to go into operation either to-day or to-morrow.

We learn, also, that the Governor made arrangements to recommence, immediately, the works on the river between this place and Wilmington, under the direction of skilful gentlemen, and with a large number of laborers; that the work will be divided into two parts, and hands employed on each at the same time.

Fayetteville Obs. May 10.

LAFAYETTE BRIDGE.

It will be recollected that the last Legislature authorized certain gentlemen of this town to open books of subscription for the formation of a company to erect a Bridge across the Cape Fear, at some convenient point above the Clarendon Bridge, so as to open a road between this place and Raleigh about five miles shorter than the one now chiefly travelled. We have pleasure in stating that the whole of the stock was taken by a few spirited gentlemen of this town, and a company organized by the election of John Eccles, Esq. President, and John Matthews, Esq. Secretary and Treasurer. The site for the bridge has not yet been fixed on, but no unnecessary delay will take place.

ibid.

A man in Boston is exhibiting a living Cameleon from Mogadore. The advertiser states that the animal has not been known to take any kind of food for the last four months—this is considered as a proof that he "Eats the air for food." His tongue is composed of solid white flesh, and is nearly five inches long.

A letter from an officer on board the *United States*, received in Boston, dated off Chorillos, Nov. 25th, mentions that a number of the officers and crew had been sick with the small pox, but that the ship was then healthy, as the sick had been landed. Fifteen of the crew had died.

"Sammy" cried an old lady, *pathetically*, raising up her spectacles, "what have they done with poor Toby for *hetchelling?*" "Not hatchelling, granny, 'twas swindling," replied the boy, "and he's convicted." "O la, *swingling*, so 'twas; I knew 'twas something about *dressing flax.*"

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, *May* 10.

Cotton, 9½ a 10; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6 7; wheat, 90 cents a $1; whiskey, 40 to 42½; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 85 to 90; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 70 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11½; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr, 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, *May* 8.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 45; stained do. 18 Maine and Santee, 23 a 28 cts.; short staple, 9 a 11 cents; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 16½ a 17 Inf. to good, 14 to 16 cents.

Georgia Bank Bills—1 per cent. discount.

North-Carolina Do.—1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—The demand for Uplands during the week has not been animated, and most of the sales effected have been at a shade below last week's quotations. Fair qualities go off at from 10 to 10¾ cents; very good at 11, and fancy brands at 11¼ cents. Sea Islands are still nominal, there being no purchasers in the market.

CAMDEN PRICES, *May* 6.

Cotton, 9 a 10 1 8; corn, $1 15 a 1 17; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 55 to 60, apple 50 to 55; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW MARKETS, *May* 9.

Bacon, 9 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 60 75; bagging 20 to 24; butter 15 a 20; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 9 a 10 75; corn scarce $1 10; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugar, prime 12 to 14, common to 11; salt, Liverpool 90, Turks Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 9; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to $1 75; wheat $1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 42. *Gazette.*

Married,

In Camden, S. C. on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, Mr. John G. Dunlap, of Columbia, to Miss Beatrix L. Mathieu.

In this county, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. James McKnight, Mr. Ezekiel McKnight to Miss Mary Irwin.

In this county, on the 15th inst. by Meshack Pinkston, Esq. Mr. Peter Kestler to Miss Marinda Chapman.

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ult. Mr. William Christian to Miss Sarah Terrill, both of that county.

In Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. M. D. Crawford, F. T. Leak, Esq. to Miss Mary Duke, eldest daughter of Thomas Crawford, Esq.

Near Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 30th ult. by John McAlister, Esq. Mr. Calvin Stricklin, to Miss Elizabeth Hailey.

DIED,

In this town, on the 15th inst. Mr. *William Chapman*, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Chapman was a staurch Whig and a soldier of Liberty during the War of the Revolution.—He retained, to the day of his death, the same enthusiasm for the cause of his country, that animated the patriotism and nerved the arms of the Fathers of our Republic during the War of Independence.

"The sceptre and crown may their splendor impart,
"But the Jewel of *Heroes* must glow in the heart."

In Concord, on Monday morning, the 15th inst. after an illness of four days, with the bilious colic, *James A Means*, Esq. high sheriff of Cabarrus county, and Colonel Comd't. of the Mecklenburg and Cabarrus regiment of Cavalry, in the 27th year of his age. The death of Col. Means is no less an affliction to his numerous and highly respectable relatives, than it is a public bereavement to the county of which he was so useful and distinguished a citizen and native. Perhaps no man in that county shared so largely in the confidence and affections of the people, as he did; and his public career evinced that that confidence was not misplaced.

Near this town, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Pool, relict of the late Mr. David Pool, in the 73d year of her age.

In this town, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Catharine Heldebrand, in the 73d year of her age.

Near this place, on the 14th inst. Alexander G. infant son of Mr. John D. Holmes, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In Buncombe county, on the 25th ult. of the typhus fever, Mr. William Foster, in the 50th year of his age. He left a widow and five children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, a kind father and an excellent man.

In Davidson county, on the 24th of April, Mr. John Clodfelter, aged 74 years. He was a peaceable and upright man; and was a true Christian.

In Hillsboro, Jasper county, Georgia, on the 2d inst. of typhus fever, Capt. *Garnett S. Jones*, aged 20 years. This amiable young gentleman was truly a favourite among his numerous acquaintances. He possessed a noble, generous, and humane disposition. His address and manners insured him friends and esteem, while his knowledge of human nature, and acquaintance with the world at so early an age, promised that he would once be a useful member of society. Capt. Jones had just commenced the study of medicine; and from his rapid progress, studious habits and good judgment, we have much cause to lament his untimely death, and the loss his fellow creatures have sustained. He braved the horrors of that monster, death, with seeming composure; regretting naught he said, but that he was about to be cut down in the bloom of youth, and in the midst of friends and prosperity. Thus, like the tender flower, man flourishes to day, dies to-morrow. He has run his course; he has acted his part on the stage of action, and like the spirits of the great that have succeeded him, we scarcely know they have been.

Died, at the same place, on 30th April, of the same disease, Wm. L. Gwyn, in the 21st year of his age, leaving many friends to lament his death. He possessed, in an eminent degree, those principles that endear one to another; and was an ornament to the society in which he lived. [COMMUNICATED.

By Saturday's Mail.

Albert Gallatin has been nominated to the Senate, and approved by them, as Minister to Great Britain, in place of Rufus King, resigned.

Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. at present a Representative in Congress from this state, having signified a determination to resign his seat after the present session, Mr. Daniel Turner, of Warren county, and Gen. John H. Bryan, of Granville county, are announced in the Raleigh Register as candidates to fill the vacancy—election to take place in August next.

SURRENDER of the Castle of CALLAO.

Accounts received at N. York from South-America, state that during the siege of the Castle of Callao, the Patriots lost about 7000 troops, and the Royalists about 3200; the royalists had eat up all the horses in the castle, and had eaten human bodies before they surrendered. General Bolivar, at the surrender of the castle, was in Upper Peru, but was expected at Lima every hour. Great preparations were made to receive him.

The editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with a copy of the articles of capitulation of the fortress of Callao, which took place on the 22d of January. It was agreed that Gen. Rodil and his principal officers should be conveyed to Gibraltar in the British frigate Martar, at the expense of the government of Peru, and that the troops of the garrison should be set at liberty. Rodil had previously placed all his money and effects on board that frigate, and only about the sum of $4000 was found in the treasury. The proposition for the surrender, was made by Rodil, after a great portion of his troops had died of starvation.

A letter from Monte Video, dated Feb. 1st represents the force of the Patriots in the Banda Oriental to be 7000 men, and that of the Buenos Ayrean, three thousand, making in all an army of ten thousand. The writer appears to entertain a little doubt of the final success of the Revolutionists. *Philadelphia Gazette.*

From good authority, the editor of the American Farmer lately understood, in Washington, that the estimate from the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal, would be about $32,000,000.

A gentleman arrived at St. Louis on the 8th of April, from Prairie du Chiens, states that on the 22d of March, about nine miles above Fort Crawford, Mr. Mitod, his wife, and three children, were murdered by a party of Indians, supposed to be Winnebagoes. It is further stated, that the civil authorities apprehended twenty-four of the offenders, and upon examination, discharged twelve, and retained twelve for future trial.

Maj. Joseph Morgan, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Darien, at Macon, Georgia, was murdered at his plantation near the latter place, on the night of Sunday the 30th ult. by a man named Hugh Gallagher, who is supposed to have been partially deranged.

House & Lot in Lexington.

THE subscriber offers for sale a House and Lot in the town of Lexington. The House is entirely new, just finished and painted, and has never been occupied. It is conveniently situated to the Court-house, and well calculated for the genteel residence of a private family.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, May 20, 1826. 3t13

NEW STORE,

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

'0 MICHAEL BROWN,

March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Notice to all whom it may Concern:

ON the first day of December 1825, I executed two bonds, of three hundred dollars each, one due the 25th Dec. 1825, the other due the 1st of March, 1826, to a man living in Stokes county, N. Carolina, by the name of John B. Williams, for the purchase of a negro man, named *Billy;* and it appearing that the said negro belonged to a man living in Virginia, by the name of Edw'd. H. Mosely, of whom I have since purchased him; that the said negro was stolen from the Jail of Amelia county, by a notorious horse thief, by name Coleman Walker, and sold to James Stafford, of Stokes county, N. Carolina, who made a conveyance of said negro to the aforesaid John B. Williams, who is known to be insolvent, and sent out from the state of North-Carolina secretly, to Georgia, and sold; finding that John B. Williams had no right to sell said slave, I hereby caution the public against trading for either of my two bonds, as I never intend to pay them.

DAVID AVERRET.

Eatonton, Geo. April 3, 1826. t12p

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBUM.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

There was a time in gay creation's morn,
When rabbid roses blown'd without a thorn,
When Beauty without paint, could charm the heart,
And lovers lov'd, without the lovers art.

From fragrant orange groves, and citron shade,
The bird pour'd forth its dulcet serenade,
Potable topaz o'er the valleys roll'd,
And trees luxurious bloom'd ambrosial gold.

The woodland and chambers, Elysian powers,
Pure rills of nectar roll'd o'er unfumed flowers,
That drank the sun, and bathed their golden crest!
In the glad mirror of the streamlet's breast.

The trees wept gums, ambrosia, myrrh and balm,
The gem-ribbed mountains wav'd their hair of palm.
The rocks of pearl flash'd back Aurora's beam,
And founts of diamond bold the cooling stream.

The golden age is fled to climes above,
Where angels revel in empyreal love!
But we can taste it—If we love, Anarette,
The golden age will smile upon us yet. JESSUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

BETTER MARRY THAN BURN.

BY SYLECK OSBORN.

In India, one day, an American sat
With a smart native lass at a widow;
Do your widows burn themselves? pray tell me that,
Said the pretty inquisitive Hindoo.
Do they burn? that they do! the American said,
And that was the case with my mother;
Our widow, the moment her husband is dead,
Immediately burns—for another!

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRITICISM.

Among the critiques which the late message of the President has drawn out, on this and the other side of the water, there are few, probably, precisely of the character of the following. It is an extract from a much longer article published in the Pittsfield Sun. The calculation, as to the merits of the article in question, is an estimate at least, upon a *new* scale; we are not prepared to say how far it may prove to be an *improved* one:

"The history of the whole world, for 1657 years, contains but 4241 words. The part of that history which treats of the starry heavens has only five words. *He made the stars also.* But words, like other things, have multiplied. Gen. Burgoyne, of Saratoga memory, held two estates, by descent from his ancestors. These estates were called *Putney* and *Sotton*; once the possessions of John D'Gant, who deeded them away, by the following instrument:

"I, John of Gant,
Do give and do grant,
Unto William Burgoyne
And the heir of his loin,
All Putney and Sotton,
Until the world's rotten."

"But this was done in barbarous times, when members of Parliament would box each others ears, if one said that which displeased another:—Long before technical phrases were used to smother common sense, and a flood of words to drown ideas, 26 words were then sufficient for a transfer of lands.

"When Bonaparte was in his glory, he was consulted by the Protestant Bishops, in France, to know what they were to expect. His answer was—"Where conscience begins, Empire ends."

"At the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his speech contained something more than 1700 words; but the late Message has about 9000 in it. The President is certainly a man of words, and he knows how to put them together, for his learning is profound. About 86 such messages would make a book as large as the *Bible*, which contains 786,683 words."

CUSTOMS IN MEXICO.

The shops in Mexico have no signs nor names in front, and nothing is exposed in the windows. Silversmiths' work is done in a tedious manner, and is clumsy and heavy.—The tailors make a great profit, and clothes are three or four times dearer than in England. They sit on stools, and not with their feet under them. Milliners' shops are carried on by men. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows of all colors, may be seen in a shop, decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers, trimming caps, &c. while, perhaps, at the next door, a number of poor girls are on their knees, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate by hand. Confectionary and sweetmeats are in great demand, and five hundred different kinds are made.—The druggists and apothecaries ask exorbitant prices. Mr. Bullock paid a dollar per pound for an article, the produce of the country, which is sold for fourpence in England.—Hops sell for two and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion.

Barbers are numerous and important, and the price of shaving is ten times more than in England. Cabinet-makers have but few tools, and their work is very inferior and expensive.

THE PRESS.

The following elegant Eulogium on the press is from the oration of D. Waldo Lincoln, Esq. delivered at Boston on the 4th of July last:—"The Press, (says Mr. Lincoln) is the safeguard of public rights. It is the messenger of truth, the herald of science, the interpreter of letters, amanuensis of history, and the teacher of futurity. Like the sun, it illuminates the gloom of the Gothic night, irradiates the shade of ignorance, and pours a flood of knowledge on the world; it dilates the perceptions of man, extends his intellectual vision, inspires his heart with sensibility and his mind with thought, and endows him with past and present omnicience. It directs his way to the Pierian mount, and discovers to faith the radiate path by angels trod to Zion's holy hill."

FROM THE N. YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

A short time since, Lieut. Ingalls found a curious animal in a bottle, that had been drifted ashore on Governor's Island. It had probably belonged to some gentleman fond of collecting the rare productions of the South. When it was presented to Dr. Mitchell by Major Howard of the revenue department, it was pronounced to be a *Mantis*, usually called the "Walking Leaf;" and apparently of the species called the *Praying Insect*, from the way it has of raising its body, and approximating its forefeet, after the manner of a supplicating man. The Turks venerate this singular creature; and the Hottentots consider it with more exalted regard. Some of these insects inhabit Italy and the South of France; others the Cape of Good Hope, and others again S. America. It has been said that a straggler has been occasionally, though very rarely, observed in our country.

BUTTER.

In the dairies near Philadelphia, it is well known, that sweet butter of the first quality cannot be made but from cream *quickly* produced from *fresh* milk, and that whenever the milk remains many days to produce us cream, such cream acquires an unpleasant taste that is imparted to the butter.

Since the month of January, 1823, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk in water simmering hot. The oily parts, which constitute the cream, are by such heat separated from the other ingredients, and then from their specific lightness, they of course ascend to the top in the form of cream. Cream is thus obtained during the coldest weather in winter, in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The milk pans remain in the hot water about 30 minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavor, and of a beautiful yellow color; and in the nature of things, it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy women should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter.

It may not be amiss to state to you, that the skim-milk under this process, is a very pleasant beverage.

R. SMITH.

BOILING MILK.

Perhaps it is not so generally known as it ought to be, that the boiling of milk before it is set away for the cream to rise, will completely divest it, and of course the butter made therefrom, of the very unpleasant flavor arising from the cows having fed upon garlicky pastures—the boiling ought to be continued for at least half an hour. *N. E. Farmer.*

MUSTARD.

The common mustard seed is worth from three to four dollars per bushel. An acre of good land will produce from 15 to 20 bushels. *Ibid.*

Flame of a candle.—It appears from a series of experiment, by M. Davies, of Manchester, that the flame of a candle is a conical surface, the interior of which is not luminous—a section of the flame being a narrow luminous ring surrounding an obscure disc.

A box of *human skulls* was brought to the New Orleans market a short time ago. We are not told for what this strange importation was intended.

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of *Concord* a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, *Allen Ward*, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. *Thos. V. Canon*, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Cannon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the aforesaid Allen Ward's Patent Protracter System of *Tailoring*. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [*seal.*]

The Latest Fashions.

JACOB RIBELIN begs leave again to acquaint the citizens of the town of Lexington, (Davidson county) and the public at large, that he still continues, and expects permanently to continue, the

Tailoring Business,

in all its various branches, in the above-named place; where he pledges himself to be ready, at all times, to execute fashionable and durable work, at a short notice, and on reasonable terms. He has just received, from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, (to whose patent protractor system of tailoring, he is a subscriber) the latest *Spring Fashions*, with a representation of all the colors in vogue; which will enable him to suit gentlemen with the most fashionable dress garments.

Lexington, April 26, 1826. 3t12

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro,' at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to puntual customers.

April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8t15 B. J. P.

William P. Waugh,

AFTER returning thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, takes this opportunity of informing them, that he has just opened a general assortment of *GOODS*, at the stand formerly occupied by B. J. Parks & Co. which he will sell cheap for cash. Most articles of country produce will also be received in payment for Goods and a reasonable credit given to punctual customers.

Wilkesboro, April 13, 1826. 4t12

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns o the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

April 27, 1826. '8

Estate of Charles Biles.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of Charles Biles, dec'd. are desired o present them to the administrators, without delay, properly attested for liquidation,—or, in default of so doing, they will be barred a recovery: And all persons who yet stand indebted to said estate, will please come forward forthwith, and close their accounts, by cash or approved notes,—as the administrators are anxious to settle up the estate immediately.

SAM'L. LEMLEY, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEX. BOYD, }

March 27, 1826. '4

Information Wanted.

THE subscriber, a native of the county Cork, and parish of Mallow, Ireland, having arrived in the United States about seven years ago, is desirous to obtain information respecting *John Galvan*, his uncle, from the same county, who came to this country about forty years ago, and resided for several years in Cherry-Alley street, Philadelphia. Any information respecting his residence, &c. will be gratefully received, at Salisbury, or Lexington, N. C. by John Galvan, Dr. R. Moore, or Jesse Hargrave, Esqr.

April 13th, 1826. 5t10

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. John A. Chaffin and others, *vs.* Nathan Chaffin, John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, are not resident in this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that unless the said John Johnston and Rebecca his wife, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complainants, the same will be taken, pro confesso as to them, and decree entered accordingly.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

Price adv. $2. 6t13

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house. '9

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

Dissolution.

THE mercantile concern heretofore existing at Wilkesborough, N. C. under the firm of B. J. Parks & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, in any manner, to the said firm, are desired to make payment to Mr. Jefferson Mastin, who is fully authorised to receive and give discharges for same; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for payment.

WM. P. WAUGH,
JOHN FINLEY,
BENJ. J. PARKS.

Wilkesboro,' Oct. 11, 1825. 4t12

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

MOSSES LLOYD HILL, *Sec'y.*

April 2, 1826. 7t16

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESHACK PINKSTON, *adm'r.*

Nov. 21, 1825. 93

A Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation whereon Thos. Snody, Esq. formerly lived, in the county of Iredell, N. C. living on Elk Shoal Creek, containing something over 700 acres, of as good a quality as any, without exception, in the upper part of said county. There is on it, a good dwelling-house and Kitchen, a large new barn, with other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have a reasonable credit, by giving approved obligations for the payment. It is not deemed necessary to give any further description of the land, as the purchaser would, no doubt, wish to view it before buying. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, at the post-office at Wilfong's mills, Lincoln county, N. Carolina. JOHN WILFONG, *Sen.*

Feb. 15, 1826. t'212

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES I. LONG, *Ex'r.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 44

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This little volume was last year republished in London, Price 40 cents. 6t14

He has also a great variety of religious Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent.

Statesville, April 17, 1826. D. GOULD.

Land for Sale.

BY authority of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, will be sold, at Mock's Old Field, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, two tracts of Land, lately owned by Ebenezer Frost, sen. deceased; one tract of 49 acres, near the mouth of Dutchman's Creek, adjoining Jacob Garrawood and others; the other a tract of 169 acres, on Dutchman's Creek, adjoining Samuel Case, James Smith, and others. A credit of 12 months will be given for one half of the purchase money, and a credit of 18 months for the other half, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

April 25th, 1826. 4t11

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: William Duggins, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; judicial attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

Price adv. $2 6t13

The Album,

AND LADIES' WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THIS is a new publication issued on Wednesdays. It has been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and, as its title designates, is appropriated particularly to the Ladies. It is devoted to the cause of virtue, to knowledge and amusement. It will furnish information on the culture of Plants, Flowers, &c.; useful receipts; a general weekly summary of Foreign and Domestic news, with a rich fund of choice and select miscellaneous Literature. It is neatly printed on fine paper, (expressly for binding) quarto form—eight pages, without advertisements (which are to be inserted on a cover.) The price is only two Dollars, payable by those in the city half yearly, and by all others yearly in advance. Subscriptions will be received at the Merchant's Coffee House, A. R. Poole's Fancy Book Store, Chesnut street, S. C. Sheppard's, 107, S. Ninth street, John R. Walker's, 209, N. Front street, and at William Stavely's, 70, S. Third street.

Among a numerous list of contributors are the names of Seleck Osborne, Rosa, Ellen, the Boston Bard, &c. and in order to render the work truly valuable, the Editor will distribute premiums for original articles amounting to *one hundred dollars.*

All communications must be addressed to *Thomas C. Clarke*, Editor and Proprietor, No. 40, Race st. Philadelphia. Editors copying this will be furnished with the Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, as an equivalent Postmasters and others will be entitled to every 6th copy they may order.

April 29. '10

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, for March, 1826: John Webb, *vs.* Edmond Beazly; original attachment, levied on land. In this case, it is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, on the 2nd Monday in June next, then and there to replevy, answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken against him. MATT. R. MOORE, *c. c.*

North Carolina, Guilford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1825: Rebecca Clark, *vs.* James Clark; petition for *divorce.* It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, James Clarke, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Hillsborough Recorder, that he be and appear before his honor the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for Guilford county, in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, to answer or plead to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and set down for hearing ex parte.

True Copy; THO. CALDWELL, *c. s. c.*

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathcoe and Anna his wife, *vs.* Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

IN Equity, April term, 1826. Thomas M'Neely and others, *vs.* Abner Gaither; Petition for the sale of real estate. The petitioners in this case having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Abner Gaither, is not a resident of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, to notify the said Abner Gaither that he be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to make his objection, otherwise the order of sale will be made absolute, and he be estopped from making any future objection thereto.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, *c. m. e.*

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE

AERONAUT,

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at *twenty dollars* the season, payable by *sixteen dollars* if paid within the season; *ten dollars* (cash) the single leap; and *thirty dollars* to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed,—but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring is; greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomede, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expection was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandsires; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandsire of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superor Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season. 99

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE